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The Common Cause
OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

Registration and the Franchise.

Mr. W. C. Anderson asked the Prime Minister, in the House, on May 29th: Whether, in view of the removals of workmen caused by the pressure of munition and other work, the social and domestic changes involved by millions of men joining the colours, the service and sacrifice of the womanhood of the country, the toll of suffering now and in the future, and the problems of reconstruction, the Government would consider the desirability of establishing a fully enfranchised democracy based on manhood and womanhood suffrage. He further asked whether the Government intended to accompany any revision of the Parliamentary Register by an extension of the franchise to any class of persons not at present enfranchised; and, if so, whether they would consider the claim to enfranchisement of the women of this country.

Mr. Bonar Law, who replied, said that all aspects of the question of registration were being carefully considered, but the Prime Minister was not yet in a position to make a statement.

Local Authorities and Dilution of Labour.

In an article on "Women in the Water, Light, and Gas Departments of Local Authorities," a correspondent of *The Times* points out the marked differences of policy which exist between one town and another. Experience has shown that with very little training women can be employed with advantage in a great variety of jobs—fitting gas-stoves, the cleaning and maintenance of lamps and incandescent mantles, collecting accounts, testing, reading, and inspecting metres, and in various other capacities. One Midland town has even taken on fifty women navvies for its municipal gas works, their main work being filling barrows with coke or breeze, washing the coke, and wheeling it up planks to its appointed place. "Yet," says the writer, "with all these openings in connection with the maintenance of the gas service for women of every grade, from the meter tester to the coke shoveller, one can still find important works which have not yet even begun the business of substitution. One company will have pushed the matter and already have hundreds of women in its service, and another will have made no move. One municipality is training its meter testers, or fetching its women navvies from a distance, another is still certain that all the men who do these and all the other jobs which they did in time of peace are indispensable, even though of military age."

The Family Man and the Doctor's Bill.

The Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Approved Society Finance and Administration, just published, covers such a range of complex financial arrangements that it is impossible, on a first reading, to do more than raise one or two points which seem to need very careful attention. It is well known that the estimates made by the actuaries in 1911 failed to take into account the ill-health, or little health, consequent upon child-bearing, and the claims of married women proved extraordinarily in excess of the forecasts. It would seem that this heavy adverse balance is to be redressed at the expense of women's benefits exclusively; which is to say, that the single women will be called upon to make good the heavy claims made on the funds by married women—while their husbands escape any contribution! In a memorandum, Mr. P. Rockliff attributes the poor health of insured women to long hours of work, bad ventilation, and insufficient food.

Work for the Middle-Aged.

Speaking last week at the inauguration of Women's War Agricultural Committee for Middlesex, Miss Gardner, of the Board of Trade, made the practical suggestion that women who were not strong enough to work on the land themselves might look after the children of the others who were. Here is a splendid opportunity for the middle-aged woman, who finds it difficult to get work in office or factory. Creches are badly needed in many country districts, and also in connection with factories where there are many married women. In the tobacco factories of Seville it is quite a common thing to see a woman rocking a child's cradle and crooning a lullaby while she works. This plan could not be introduced into our own factory system, but creches might well be provided in connection with many factories, where the mothers could go to their babies at intervals during the day; and after a very short training a woman of ordinary intelligence should be able to undertake the care of the little ones.

The Loss of Child Life.

Writing in *The New Statesman*, Mr. E. M. Salmond protests against the decision made by certain of the Borough Councils not to water the streets this summer. "Modern science," he writes, "has proved that dust is an excellent germ carrier. With a dry summer and unwatered streets we may confidently look for a steady increase in the infantile death-rate." At the present time the loss of child life is even greater than the loss of men on the battlefield. According to the Director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, while in fifteen months of war we lost 109,725 soldiers, 140,957 children under five years of age have died in twelve months.

Many efforts, both public and private, are being made to reduce our infant mortality, but they need to be much more thorough and far-reaching. Schools for mothers can accomplish little if, while the mothers are being trained to take better care of their children, the State neglects its duty of maintaining

wholesome conditions in our streets. The dust-bin danger—always a fertile source of infantile diarrhœa and other maladies—is more menacing than ever this summer, owing to the delay in collecting refuse; and if neglect to "lay the dust" is to be added to inadequate scavenging, we may expect a terrible amount of sickness among the children. Women scavengers are being employed in some places with great success, and they would no doubt be equally successful with water-carts. That there is an abundant supply of women's labour for work of this type is shown by the fact that an application by the Birmingham City Council for forty women to assist in tar-spraying the roads brought a long queue of applicants to the Council House.

The Cambridge "Grace."

The proposed grace relating to the admission of women to the first and second M.B. examinations at Cambridge has been withdrawn in order that reports on the subject may be presented to the Senate by the Boards concerned. The grace, as originally proposed, did not imply that women would be able to receive the degree, with men, in Medicine, or in Architectural Studies, to which it was also proposed that they should be admitted. In practice it meant that women who had taken the first two M.B. examinations at Cambridge would be able to pass on to another University, and to qualify as doctors elsewhere, the advantage being that the time of study was shortened. This, however, would not apply to London University, where Cambridge examinations are not recognised. Hitherto, at Cambridge, women have only been allowed to enter for a Tripos (Honours Degree), or for diplomas in Georgraphy and Agriculture.

"Women's Service and Women's Vote."

In *The Nation* for May 27th is an article thus headed which none of our readers should miss. "Mr. Asquith has encouraged hope," says the writer, "by the brief letter to Mrs. Fawcett, in which he promised, not merely that her claim should be considered, but 'impartially weighed without any prejudgments from the controversies of the past.' We hope we may deduce from that phrase that Mr. Asquith has himself begun to see the question in a new light, and that his opposition is no longer the fatal obstacle to progress which it was in the past. He wrote of 'the magnificent contribution' of women to our 'country's cause.' It has surprised only those who failed to measure at its real worth the contribution which they always brought in the calm years of peace. . . . The qualities hidden and diffused have suddenly been concentrated and illuminated by our hour of need. Those who lacked the occasion or the insight to recognise them before have been surprised into generous homage. . . . The nation has seen that it impoverishes its own life by a refusal to give free scope to all this ability and public spirit. We cannot afford to face the future with one-half of the nation's brains in shackles, with one of its hands still reaching vainly for its tool."

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Men vitally active are living sunshine, having the roots of their souls set in sunlight, as the roots of a tree are in the earth." *Fors Clavigera.*

Drinking Among Women.

The summary of the report of the Women's Advisory Committee, issued by the Control Board (Liquor Traffic), forms interesting reading, and it is to be hoped that the complete report may eventually be published. Meanwhile, the information furnished by the summary is hopeful and encouraging. The increase of drinking among women, we are told, is principally amongst those who drank before the war, and there has been little increase amongst those who were previously sober.

It is evident to most observers that war does not suddenly change the character of a nation; it chiefly emphasises points of strength and weakness, and it provides the shock which is sometimes necessary to open the eyes of sleepers to the results of forces which have for a long time been active in our midst. The deep sense of responsibility, the belief in the duties of citizenship, the self-sacrifice and heroism which we have witnessed, owe their origin to the patient work in times of peace of those who have laboured to educate and uplift the race. On the other hand, the evils which have become prominent are not new, but are the result of a laxness and self-indulgence which have been common amongst many, and have been tolerated, and even very largely approved, by public opinion. In peace time a certain section of people had acquired a habit of regarding women as the offending sex; and this habit has found easy methods of expansion since the coming of war. Women, and especially the wives of our sailors and soldiers, have been indiscriminately accused of reckless improvidence, of immorality, and of a sudden passion for pianos and for strong drink. Inspired by horror at these accusations, our rulers have hastened to frame rules and regulations for restraining these evils, without attempting to go to the root of the matter, and by so doing have missed a great opportunity. Even their leniency, as in dealing with cases of drunkenness in wives of soldiers and sailors, has only encouraged instead of checking the vice, and has once again proved the folly of sex and class distinctions where justice is concerned.

The drink question is no new evil; we are reaping the fruits of "the multitude of evils we called peace," but the fact that public opinion is now aroused should furnish an opportunity for measures of reform, and that not for one sex only. Even the proper enforcement of existing laws would effect great improvements. The Children Act, for instance, strictly applied, should prevent mothers from leaving their children to wait for hours outside the public-house, and would deal severely with all cases of child neglect, while much good would be done if the law which forbids the serving of those who are the worse for drink, were everywhere effectually carried out. The no-treating regulations are having an excellent effect in most places, because they have been rigorously enforced.

The necessity for women police becomes more and more urgent; drink and immorality are evils in close alliance, and it is of extreme importance that responsible women should be in charge of women offenders. More especially should women be employed in cases where allowances have been placed in the hands of trustees; in such cases, and above all in cases where the allowance is altogether withheld, the most anxious care should be exercised to see that supervision is in the right hands. It is to be hoped that the Advisory Board has made useful suggestions on these questions, and also on the question of safeguarding women who may yet be exposed to the drink temptation. Foremost amongst those who deserve consideration are the women and girls employed on munitions. They are the most sober and industrious workers in this country, but the increasing strain, excessive hours, and lifting weights may yet do mischief, unless adequate measures are taken to provide sufficient rest and necessary refreshment. The women in our factories are also a most temperate body, but a welfare worker in every factory will help, by insuring good conditions, to maintain their high standard.

On the whole, however, the temptation to drink is greater amongst the idle than amongst the workers, greater for the slum dweller than for those who are better housed, greater for the wife of a waster than of an industrious husband, greater for the woman who has no outside interests than for the woman who in the midst of hard work can look forward to times of comfort and happiness. For ameliorating conditions, for raising wages, for better education, the nation is responsible, and not only in war-time.

Meanwhile, the present increase in wages and the fixed income provided by the allowances are everywhere having good results. It is true that money is being spent on pianos, furs, and jewellery (as it is spent by the richer classes in their times of prosperity), but it is also true that far more money is being spent on things better worth having. Everywhere social workers can testify to a great improvement amongst the poorer population of our towns and villages. Mothers and children are better fed and better clothed, and the consequent improvement in the physique of the children has been most marked. Things which were pawned in hard times are now being redeemed, homes which a while ago were destitute of the barest necessities of life are to-day furnished with comfort. Many women are, for the first time in their lives, relieved from the most pressing anxieties. A terrible future would be in store for this country if its women were the weak and incompetent race that some would have us believe, but the great majority are sober, steady, and sound, and only wait for better education and better conditions to become even more worthy citizens of this great commonwealth.

Women's Interests at Sheffield.

Sheffield, of all places, with its vast munition works, certainly needs a Women's Interests Committee. Thousands of women in this area, as elsewhere, are flocking into the works, and everywhere replacing men in shops, banks, offices, and trams. Their interests are, moreover, especially difficult to protect, for there is no tradition, or practically none, of skilled women's work here, and the general level of women's wages is extremely low—lower, indeed, according to the Medical Officer of Health than in almost any town of this size and importance. Before the war, many girls were working for 5s. and 6s. a week; and the above tradition of the town seems to make it difficult for industrial women to be paid a good wage.

Some few years ago, however, a Women's Organisation Committee had been formed, and had done unobtrusive but invaluable work by rousing the girls in the silver and cutlery and other trades to some sense of their conditions, and by organising them into unions. It had, moreover, a special campaign during the summer of 1915 among the munition workers. Consequently, when the Sheffield Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. came to consider the question of what it could do to help Women's Interests, they decided that the Organisation Committee, already in the field, and in touch with labour conditions, could do far better work than any other body. An arrangement was made by which the National Union should be represented on the Organisation Committee, for which the N.U. organiser should still work. This has only been in going order for a few months, but already good work is being done. A Women's Interests Section of the Organising Committee (henceforth to be known as the Women's Organising and Interests Committee) has been formed, and on it are represented a number of organisations which are in touch with industrial conditions or women's interests—for instance, the Health Society, the University Fabian Society, the Freedom League, and others. A strong nucleus was formed from the Organisation Committee, the officials of which are, of course, ex-officio members of the Interests Section, while the President is the President of the N.U. Branch (one of the members representing the N.U. on the Organising Committee), and the Secretary is an N.U. organiser.

A most successful Conference was held early in May under the Committee's auspices. The first resolution :—

> "No woman shall work in any trade at less than the recognised Trade Union and district rate of wages, when employed on work hitherto done by men. Where a recognised Trade Union or district rate does not exist the wages should not be less than £1 for a week of 48 hours,"

was proposed by Mrs. Annot Robinson, and seconded by Mrs. Barton. There was a very full and eager discussion.

It was clear that the men unionists were alive to the dangers of women's low wages, not only to themselves, but to the race, and were ready to help the women to better conditions. Some of those familiar with Sheffield felt that the general attitude of the men to the women—and, indeed, of the women to the men—was far more friendly and comrade-like than it had been in the past, and that the absence of sex-antagonism and the healthy relationships of fellow-workers was most marked. The resolution was carried with one dissentient, who, as a pacifist, wanted to register a formal protest against the employment of women in munitions.

The second resolution, which dealt with the industrial dislocation after the war and the need for some provision for unemployment benefit for women during that period, was less well discussed. There was obviously a strong dislike of its terms among the Socialists, and though the women on the whole were in favour of it, the men were many of them against, and it was lost. The subject will, however, form admirable matter for another conference, and it was quite obvious from the discussion that the average man has not yet realised its urgency, and, indeed, that many of them have not got beyond—"We must have the women in during the war, but as soon as it is over, we'll turn them out!"

It would be difficult to overrate the educational experience of such a meeting. The platform speakers were all women (as it happened they were also all members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies), and this in itself is unusual in Sheffield. The Conference was widely representative. There were present fourteen delegates from seven Trades and Labour Councils (Sheffield and surrounding districts), 100 delegates from fifty-four Trade Unions, two Independent Labour Party delegates, eleven from six Suffrage Societies, eleven from seven women's Adult Schools, seventeen from nine Co-operative Women's Guilds, and many others—nearly 200 in all. Nothing but good can come from the friendly meeting of so many men and women to discuss problems of urgent importance to them both, and everyone felt that the Conference was an auspicious opening for the Interests Section of the Organising and Interests Committee.

L. F.

At Royaumont.

Charles Buchweiller, occupant of the Birkenhead Bed.

Charles Buchweiller, the inmate of the Birkenhead Bed, is a soldier in the 39th Artillery, whose soldiering days have been brought to an end with the loss of his right arm. That means that he will never again be able to exercise the trade which supported him before the war; but he talks cheerfully enough of what he will be able to do with the aid of the one hand left him. He is good-looking as well as good-mannered, and he speaks interestingly of his experiences since he joined the colours on the outbreak of war. Of late he has been fighting in the trenches, and he told me of trenches in his neighbourhood where the advanced posts of the French were distant only four or five yards from the advanced posts of the Germans, and where, in the intervals of trying to blow each other to pieces, the combatants conversed freely. These conversational interludes, apparently, do not make the succeeding struggles any the less deadly. Seven mines, he told me, exploded close to his own trench.

At the beginning of the war he was with the Eastern army which forced its way into Alsace, and which, as he put it, was marching on Berlin while the Germans were marching on Paris. He speaks of the mixture of fear and joy with which the Alsatians welcome the French—joy at the sight of the once-forbidden flag, and fear of what would happen if the flag retreated once more. Evidently it was a blow to him and to his comrades when the growing threat of the German advance on Paris forced the Army in Alsace to fall back and relinquish part of its conquests.

Buchweiller's wounds were caused by the bursting of a shell, which broke two bones in his right arm. Amputation was rendered necessary by the presence of gas gangrene.

Simillien Olivaud, occupant of the Dornoch Bed.

Olivaud is a cheery and black-bearded person, who has only recently arrived at Royaumont. He is a ship's carpenter in civil life, and works in a dockyard near St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire; he was called to the colours when war broke out, and since July, 1914, he has served with the 6th Engineers. He has fought in the trenches, he tells you, since fighting in the trenches began, and he considers himself lucky, since, for nearly eighteen months he escaped without a wound. He was hit only a few days ago—for the first time during the war.

He talks philosophically of life at the front, and, judging by the look of him, has stood its hardships well. The cold is bad, he says, and so is the wet; but he bore them better than many of his comrades, and, on the whole, felt little the worse for them. All the same, he admits that he is a bit tired of his trenches and not sorry to be out of them; and his last remark was, that it was good to sleep in a bed again after being accustomed for so long to share bundles of straw with fleas!

CICELY HAMILTON.

Wimbledon Bed (III.).

"I joined the 75th Infantry on December 16th, 1914. Several days later I left for an instruction camp in the south to receive my training. After four months' training I was sent to join the 414th Infantry, and several days later I left for the front. We were sent towards the north, and, after two days' journey, we detrained at a little station in the Somme district. From this moment the real life of the campaign begun; we heard the dull thunder of the guns, and we were not long in making acquaintance with the firing line. On April 18th we entrenched ourselves; this made a gloomy impression upon me. I and my companions alike were eager to know what would be the result of our first meeting with the Boches, and our hearts beat fast as we entered the trenches. All went well except for several cannon-shots, which initiated us into the horrors of war by killing off some of our men. We were moved frequently from one place to another, and got to know practically all the Department of the Somme. We slept where we could, sometimes in sheds, sometimes in barns on a little straw, sometimes under a tent

with the ground for mattress. At last, on September 18th, we were relieved by an English regiment, and we went towards Arras, where we arrived after a trying march of several days in the rain, and took part in the great offensive of September 25th. After a day's rest we went to relieve the units in the first line, where we had mud up to our knees and shells bursting all round us. I was lucky to find myself unhurt after having spent fourteen days amidst a hurricane of shells. Our few days' rest over, we returned, much refreshed, to the trenches, having received an order to attack next morning at five. The night passed quietly enough, in spite of the fact that the trenches we had to take were only thirty yards from our first line. On the 21st we took advantage of unsettled weather and a thick fog, and—with our knapsacks full of grenades—climbed over the parapet. As we climbed over it we arrived within a few yards of the German trenches, whence grenades were hurled at us. But our guns kept back their reinforcements, and we jumped into the trench and, after a short hand-to-hand fight, we occupied it. The struggle continued, and the Germans bombarded us furiously. It was during this bombardment that I was hurled to the ground by the bursting of a shell as I left my post at about ten o'clock in the morning. This broke my left leg. I had a temporary dressing done immediately, then I was transported, several hours later, to the dressing-station, and the next day I was sent to a field ambulance behind the lines. At last, on October 24th, three days after I was wounded, I arrived at Royaumont.

"(Signed) Bassetti Pierre."

[Bassetti—whose leg had to be amputated—is a clerk in civil life, aged twenty-one.]

Oxford Women Students' Bed.

THE END OF A CHATEAU.

After two days' march under a broiling sun we arrived in the beloved country of Alsace. It was evening when we came to a charming little village of about 2,000 inhabitants, most of whom, in reality, were Germans, but who welcomed us most hospitably. Next morning we felt greatly refreshed, and left about four o'clock. Soon after we passed a chateau, all shut up except one door, which led through a passage to a cellar, where we found several thousands of bottles full of excellent wine. Having got permission from our officers, we enjoyed several bottles of the delicious nectar, and rather regretfully continued our march. When passing under the windows of the chateau I noticed that a curtain at one of the windows on the first floor kept moving, and I thought I saw the head of a woman appear. I at once told my C.O., who ordered us to search the chateau. We found the woman, an old servant, hiding behind the furniture; she told us where her master, an old man of seventy, was hiding too, in a cellar, where he had rigged up a telephone and signalled all our movements to the enemy. We took them both prisoners as spies, and they were brought before the General, who ordered them both to be shot. Before we left we burnt the chateau, and next morning only a heap of ashes remained to mark the spot where it had been.

(Signed) Emile Boyer, Farmer
(written with his left hand).

St. Margaret's School, Broughty Ferry, Bed.

On August 2nd, 1914, a general mobilisation was ordered. My three brothers and most of my friends left for the front, but as I was scarcely nineteen I had to wait until I was called. My parents refused to let me go until it was necessary. At last, on December 15th, I was attached to the 97th Infantry at Chambly. After three months of laborious training I volunteered to go to the front, and I was transferred to the 158th Infantry, who were at that moment preparing to attack at Notre Dame de Lorette. On March 15th, at twelve o'clock, all was ready. My heart beat wildly, but when I heard the well-known words: "Advance, and every man do his duty," I leaped over the trench parapet without hesitation. Cannon-balls whistled and shells fell unceasingly. At one moment we passed the ruins of a famous chapel, which greatly impressed me. The Boches were surprised at our energy, and withdrew as if defeated, but, thanks to a cleverly combined movement of their troops, they nearly succeeded in cutting off a considerable part of our division, had it not been for the courage of our battalion, who forced the Germans to disarm, and took many prisoners. This was a splendid beginning for me. The regiment was decorated with the Legion of Honour and the Medaille Militaire.

At midnight on the 15th the Germans began their counter-attack, and for five hours I loaded and unloaded my rifle without a pause. On the 19th we heard with joy that we were to have three days of absolute rest. After that nothing of importance took place until May 14th. On that day we tried a bayonet attack, but the Boches stopped us and cut us down unmercifully with a continual fire. We, a handful of survivors, resisted further furious attacks for several days. We had nothing to eat, no means of communication; indeed we should have been lost had it not been for the arrival of the 149th Infantry, who relieved us and occupied the trenches around us.

During the month of September we advanced as far as the Bois en Hache, where we were repulsed by showers of shells. Here I was wounded, my left arm broken and shattered. I was taken behind the lines, and soon arrived at this charming hospital, Royaumont, where, thanks to the devoted care of our sympathetic Allies, I am almost quite well again.

(Signed) Marius Girard (aged 20), Soldier.

SOME PRESS CUTTINGS.

"The calling-up of conscripts means that women have another burden to bear," says a writer in *The Times*, of May 18th.

"Out of the substitution of women for men has come a new respect for labour. The 1916 woman entered on her work in ideal circumstances—the bedrock was patriotism and keenness, which made her oblivious of difficulties often looked upon by a new hand as insuperable. By sheer will power she has made herself what she is, and she will grow in value. There is also coming about a social levelling—a confraternity of sisterhood. The titled woman has been thrown into contact with the girl at the lathe, just as Tommy has come into close and often affectionate touch with his officers. They find themselves on a new footing. Battle is a wonderful leveller; so is labour.

"As yet the army of women workers has just begun its march. There will be vast changes soon throughout the kingdom. Above all, women are going to take a new place in the affairs of the nation. . . .

"They will have to bear weightier burdens and assume them at short notice. Very soon there will have to be a great deal of readjustment. Many women who rushed at the beginning of the war into unskilled positions are wasted where they are, and could do more valuable work. Good brains should not be wasted on errand-boy's work; a woman with executive or organising ability should not sit all day addressing envelopes.

"The movement that has seemed so vast is as yet only beginning. It began suddenly with the war, slackened down, gained new impetus with the approach of conscription. Its future must be left on the knees of the gods."

* * *

"We must be prepared to find a demand pressed for manhood suffrage," says F. R. Heath, in *The Globe*, of May 25th. "Then 'what about the women?' The fact that this phase of the matter has just been the subject of correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mrs. Fawcett shows that the varied aspects of the franchise question are beginning to come prominently to the front. . . . To the present writer it seems that the women have now won their battle in the field, and that to continue to deny them the vote would be little short of monstrous. For a former opponent of Women's Suffrage that is a tolerably complete conversion."

* * *

"Women," says *The Daily Mail*, "are the autocrats of our breakfast, luncheon, and dinner-tables, the queens of our larders as well as of our hearts. Why should they not be called into the nation's councils to help Mere Man in the field of economic activity in which they may legitimately claim to be real experts? We refer to the question, daily growing more insistent, of a saner regulation of our Food Supply. Even the consolidated wisdom of our eminent and indispensable statesmen is probably incapable of bestowing upon the subject of Domestic Economy one-tenth the practical wisdom of a committee of British housewives.

"Germany has again given us a lead. The prosperous little provincial city of Altenburg, capital of the Sovereign Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, has just appointed a committee of women clothed with wide authority to consider all food questions. The Town Council will deal with the problem practically in accordance with these ladies' advice. Altenburg has a population of 40,000. Obviously it considers its dietetic destinies safer in the hands of housewives than in those of a Food Dictator."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are now, we are informed, 757 women tram conductors in London; preference is given to those whose husbands have been killed in the war.

At the United Free Church Assembly, held last Tuesday in Edinburgh, it was decided that women may be elected as deacons when approved by the minister and the kirk session.

Miss Dorothy Dufton, of Girton College, Cambridge, has been awarded by the President and Council of the Royal Society the first year's income of the Lawrence Fund for an investigation of pneumonia produced by poisonous gases.

A garage worked entirely by women has been opened at South Kensington by the Women's Volunteer Reserve. Over a dozen women are employed as mechanics, and although the garage has only been open a few days there has been a good demand for their services, many garages having had to close down for lack of workmen.

On Sunday last, at the Criterion Theatre, the Pioneer Players presented an interesting and well-written play, "The Eternal Snows," by Michael Orme. The recent tragedy of the Scott Expedition makes the second act, which takes place in a tent in the Antarctic Region, especially poignant. It turns on the sacrifice of one of the explorers, who deliberately gives up the chance of saving his life because he knows that his young wife loves, and is loved by, one of his companions. The main characters of the play—the husband, and the young lovers, determined to "run straight"—are finely drawn, and were very well performed.

In mills women have for some time been employed as sack menders and cleaners, and now they are being gradually substituted for men in filling, labelling, and moving sacks on hand trollies, minding lifts, and machinery and other processes. Several large mills are now providing separate mess-rooms for their female staff, and some employees are considering the question of a suitable uniform, ordinary women's attire being unsuitable for certain departments of this industry.

In the baking trade women are steadily replacing men in the lighter branches of work, such as biscuit and cake making, in which departments they were already employed to a large extent before the war. In the wholesale bread-baking department, however, substitution has so far been carried out only to a small extent, the work being very hot and heavy; but some firms consider that with certain modifications of machinery and hours, and contrivances for reducing the temperature, the work of the bakehouse could be given over to women almost entirely. A sack of flour, weighing 350 lbs., is often made into dough at once, and the work involves much lifting of heavy trays and pulling them in and out of the oven; but it should be possible to reorganise the work so that a smaller weight is dealt with at a time. A permit from the Home Office would be needed for the employment of women overnight, and it would also be necessary to engage a matron or supervisor, and provide suitable rest rooms. At the Borough Polytechnic a number of women are attending the bakery and confectionery sections, some of them being the wives of master bakers who are learning with a view to assisting in their husband's business.

Correspondence.

LUXURIES FIRST!

MADAM,—I was interested in your quotation from *The Times* on "Necessaries First," as in this little community, a village suburb of Herne Bay, work in small flower gardens absorbs all the male gardeners we have left, and vegetables are being neglected. The work could be easily done by a fairly strong woman gardener; but, although I have written to two sources inviting one, there has been no response.

Our principal gardener and greengrocer has an acre or so of ground prepared for potatoes, but has not yet been able to sow them, all his time being employed in looking after the gardens of people who have summer bungalows here and can pay well for having lawns trimmed, &c. He has two men, one of whom is leaving this week for the Army, the other quite old and very slow. His wife serves in the shop, which is separate from his house, and he has therefore a double rent to pay. If he, too, should be called, his home and business must be broken up. He works very hard to make both ends meet, and has one child.

It seems strange, after all these years of horticultural colleges, that no woman can be found to come and relieve the situation here. And probably there are many other such spots. My own garden is ruined for lack of attention, as I cannot give enough time to it; but even when I can get a man for half a day, I feel that he ought to be doing more necessary work. That potato patch lying fallow haunts me! My own potatoes are coming up.

MARY L. PENDERED.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP.

MADAM,—May I appeal very earnestly for support of this shop now situated at 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, which for five years has been a most valuable aid to the Women's Movement? It may not be generally known that any book on any subject whatever, if not in stock, may be procured at the shortest notice. At no time is it so important to safeguard the nation's interests by a widespread dissemination of knowledge on such subjects as infant and maternal welfare, sex education of the young, training for parenthood, employment of children and women, &c., &c., all such vital aspects of the feminist movement, and if only every woman who appreciates this need would make a point of ordering ALL her books through the Suffrage Shop, the profits on sales would be diverted into a most useful channel.

The expenses of the shop have been reduced to a minimum, but £150 is urgently needed, if the shutters are not to be put up. One sympathiser, in sending £1 towards this emergency fund, suggests that perhaps, apart from placing all orders at the shop, many a good Suffragist may be willing to subscribe towards this, so that the valiant work of the shop may not come to an untimely end.

A visit to 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, must convince all of the very unique position it occupies in the Metropolis, not merely as the only place where feminist literature is stocked, but also as a very real centre of education.

BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY, M.D.

Langham House, Harrow.

HONOUR TO A LITERARY SUFFRAGIST.

MADAM,—The notice about Mrs. C. C. Stopes's honour, page 78 in your issue of the 19th, is not quite correct. What she gained was the "first award of the British Academy's prize for research." Mrs. Rose Crawshay gave the sum of money to the B.A. to be used when the honour fell to a woman.

A. J. MACGREGOR.

"EVERY LITTLE ——."

"The Thrift Exhibition of the National School of Cookery was full of useful hints," says the old friend and correspondent who looked round to pick up wisdom for such of our readers as are meditating village thrift exhibitions this summer. "Besides a wonderful Intensive Poultry-keeping show, there was a model scheme for small vegetable gardens." By the way, even small gardens sometimes produce too much! Why should not the small gardener send hampers of vegetables to some town-dweller regularly? Purchasers and growers might meet through an advertisement in THE COMMON CAUSE. Another stall contained a collection of home-made plate powders (which cost ½d. per lb.) and metal polishes, blacking and furniture creams, all made at a trifling cost. The fuel department was another excellent idea, for it was demonstrated how a good fire can be laid and made with only four sticks."

BREAD-MAKING AT HOME.

As it seems likely that there may be a scarcity of bread in the near future, owing to the lack of bakers, many housekeepers are thinking of making their own bread at home. Readers will be interested to know that the British Commercial Gas Association, of 47, Victoria-street, S.W., is prepared to send to anyone who applies to the Secretary, mentioning the advertisement in THE COMMON CAUSE, a special free booklet dealing with home bread-making, giving full directions and recipes.

MEATLESS DAYS.

Those wishing to act on the suggestion made by the Bishops of London, Birmingham, and Durham, Dr. Horton, Sir Lauder Brunton, and others, may obtain information regarding meat substitutes, as well as the economical use of meat and fish, by sending a stamped envelope to the National Food Reform Association, 178, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

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Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

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Calling on the **GOVERNMENT** to include **WOMEN** in the **NEW PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.**

MASS MEETING, SYNOD HALL, EDINBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 8 p.m.

Chairman: **Councillor BRUCE LYNDSAY.**

Speakers—

Mrs. ARNCLIFFE SENNETT,

Mr. BEN TILLETT,

Mrs. CAVENDISH BENTINCK,

And Members of the Town Council.

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The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 50,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, and are devoting their organisation to various efforts which have for their object the sustaining of the vital strength of the nation.

The Great Discovery.

"Citizens who have actually developed the capacity for government will tend to lose it unless it is used to the full. Their knowledge and sense of responsibility will not only be wasted, but will languish for want of exercise. They will not be brought into touch with the ultimate facts of political life, nor made to feel that they suffer for political decisions in which they themselves have shared. They will become a weakness instead of a strength to the commonwealth. The State positively suffers by excluding from political responsibility any class of citizens who have clearly developed a knowledge and sense of duty sufficient for the task."—Mr. Lionel Curtis, in THE PROBLEM OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

It is quite interesting to watch the masculinist just now. He is changing his tactics. He has almost ceased to belittle the part played by women-citizens in war-time, and now consoles himself by reflecting that, after all, the franchise is not, and ought not to be, "a sort of D.S.O. decoration," and so no amount of services rendered will qualify a woman for citizenship, while no amount of slacking can ever disqualify a man. It is quite true and even trite to say that a vote is not, and has not been, a reward for service. Nobody with a grain of common-sense could ever suppose it for a moment. It is an error against which we need not be on our guard. But there are other ideas about the vote, quite as erroneous, which work a good deal of mischief and confusion. At the back of his mind, though he may not admit it, the masculinist regards the vote, not as a reward, but as a privilege. He knows, if he has any knowledge of English history, that the franchise has been the privilege of certain classes; of nobles, landowners, and special sections of the community. He knows, or he might know if he cared to acquire the knowledge, how this theory of privilege was first undermined and then abandoned; so that the vote has long since ceased to mean that its possessor belongs to a "privileged" class. He knows, or he ought to know, that the vote essentially represents his share, not of privileges nor of special facilities for getting his own way, or his own interests attended to, but of responsibility for the conduct of national affairs, for the making of the laws, and for getting them effectively carried out. But the masculinist is seldom able to rise to this conception of his duties. At any rate when he speaks his mind on the vote for women, he is apt to assume that it is simply a means of getting what you want (and women ought not to have what they want). It is a sort of button, which, energetically pushed, produces for the pusher some advantage out of the party-machine, and these advantages in a properly ordered State are reserved exclusively for the privileged male sex. "Politics," he sometimes heaves a sentimental sigh, "are a dirty business; a dirty business—not fit, in my opinion, for ladies."

But, after all, it is refreshing to note that this peculiar conception of the franchise has steadily lost ground, especially of late years. For a long time past a broader, truer, more statesmanlike view of the meaning of the suffrage has gained wider acceptance; and the possession of the vote is held to be, not a means of serving your own or even your class interests, but a share of a national responsibility.

For a whole generation past a rapidly increasing number of women-citizens have been ready and eager to take up their full share of this responsibility. The demand has come from all parts of Great Britain, with rapidly increasing force; and with the demand there has also been a steadily growing conviction on the part of statesmen that the full co-operation of women is necessary for the welfare of the State. Unfortunately, while the

statesmen recognised the need, the politicians were blind to it. The demand was met by the party-mechanists in the spirit indicated above; their attitude may be briefly summarized by the remark: "There is something to be got, but there is not enough to go round, and we don't want the women in."

For a while the party-machine men considered very anxiously whether there was not something to be got out of women voters. Horrid suspicions, however, darkened their minds. How did the Party stand to gain or lose? Calculating, higgling, chicanery—all the tactics of the party-machinations by which the Party lives ran their course: the party-mechanists in the end decided that Women's Suffrage did not interest them at all. And for such reasons, or lack of reasons, women have been forced into political inactivity for a generation. The results are sufficiently described in the wise and very weighty words quoted above. "The State positively suffers by excluding from political responsibility any class of citizens who have clearly developed a knowledge and sense of duty sufficient for the task." Thwarted energies have become a weakness instead of an added strength to the Commonwealth. The political unrest among women during the last twenty years has taken forms which statesmen should have been watchful to recognise and quick to understand. The party-politicians—the "machine"—understood nothing. Violent outbreaks were dealt with by machinery. Increased violence and disturbance was the result.

German autocracy, equally blind to the real significance of the women's movement, at any rate did not under-rate its importance, as did a Liberal Government. The Kaiser's counsellors mistook the political unrest of British women for a disruptive force, and built great hopes on the symptoms of weakness in the State. It was one of the many blunders for which they are now paying. For an extraordinary thing happened. Out of the seeming chaos of the transformation through which we are passing, one great and salient fact stands revealed, and those who had never understood before, knew the real significance of the women's movement. They saw thousands of women *ready to put the interests of the community before their own;* ready, if need be, to sacrifice their lives for this end. "*A year ago we did not know that there were such women.* . . ." This is the Great Discovery made by the nation in war-time.

The great and only test of fitness for the Suffrage has been suddenly applied. It took a cataclysm to open the eyes of the blind; but the Prime Minister is right—this was not known before. The recognition has been glad and swift.

Women's Employment in Scotland in War-Time and its Effect on Women's Suffrage.

I have been asked to write a short article on Women's Employment in War-Time in Scotland, with special reference to the Suffrage movement. This is a task of such difficulty that I must ask my readers to treat the result with leniency. Much must be left to the reader, who must draw her own conclusions as to the probable outcome of the present great demand for all types of women for every variety of work.

In the past, one of the planks in our Suffrage platform was that woman should be allowed to develop the best that was in her, that she should be freely permitted to enter every profession and every trade, and that if the work proved unsuitable to her strength or abilities, she would soon be weeded out of that particular profession or industry. We quoted John Stuart Mill and said: "What a woman by nature *cannot* do, it is quite superfluous to *prevent* her from doing." It required an appalling upheaval such as the present war before she got her opportunity.

We have been faced in Scotland, as elsewhere, by the very depressing fact that all the early part of the war was wasted as far as training of women for new industries and new professions was concerned. People said that the war would be over in a few months, and anything beyond the voluntary system of enlistment was unnecessary, conscription would never come. Women came eagerly forward willing to help in any and every way. In many instances they met with snubs and discouragement; were told their services were not, and would not, be required; and, worst of all, were given little encouragement to fit themselves by training for special branches of work.

In the spring of 1915 the Board of Trade conceived the idea of enrolling women willing to do war work. This register—this "War Service for Women," as it was called—was again a disappointment. Many a woman was registered for many months, and her services were never called upon. This was not encouraging for others who were prepared to enlist, and opportunities continued to be lost, as little or no training was provided for those who might be required in the future.

Then came the National Register, and again many months passed before any use was made of it, and up to this day I know of women who stated that they had some training in agricultural work, and who have not so far received any official communication on the subject.

The pressure from outside was so great that at long last some steps had to be taken to train women as munition workers. In the autumn of 1915, close on a hundred women were registered for training at the Heriot Watt Technical College, Edinburgh, but they were only admitted to that training if posts were actually awaiting them. From time to time pathetic official appeals appear in the papers for more women for munitions, but on inquiry at the Labour Exchanges it is found that the supply in Scotland is fully equal to the demand. The first woman actually completed her training on August 7th, 1915, but no other women could find posts in the neighbourhood at that time, and so no more were trained till the end of the year.

In Scotland, as elsewhere, the Trades Unions have stood in the way of women's admission to men's posts, but bit by bit the barriers have broken down, and women tram conductors and drivers, women porters and ticket collectors, are now familiar sights. The demand for women to work on the land is good, but should be much better. Here, again, prejudice on the part of farmers and lack of any training on the part of the women are keeping back the movement. If the country is, in the future, to produce a larger proportion of the food which it needs, many women must remain on the land. As Suffragists, in the past, we always resented the idea that women *must* work indoors, and a shadow of the old prejudice appeared in the pages of *John Bull* early in April, when the writer did his best to scare women from taking part in agricultural work because of the probable evil consequences to the future of the race. I leave my readers to judge, by what they know of work on the land, if this prejudice is well-founded. Openings for women gardeners are *greatly* in excess of the supply procurable, and in several instances the openings would lead to permanent posts could suitable women be found. In banks and insurance offices, women are giving great satisfaction, and in many instances employers now prefer women to men clerks.

In Scotland, as elsewhere, bands of devoted voluntary workers have given of their best in the service of the Red Cross, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and other voluntary agencies. The "V.A.D.'s" have worked uncomplainingly, suffering many unnecessary as well as necessary hardships and discomforts.

What, then, is the result on public opinion as it affects the question of Women's Suffrage?

At the moment there is no doubt that an emotional wave in favour of the enfranchisement of women is passing over the country. Men greatly admire the war work which the women have done, and they are surprised to find them so clever and so adaptable. A few still remain unmoved. They still remember and resent the days of the militants, and they have within themselves a feeling that woman, as woman, is not fitted to govern. Sometimes, within the last two years, women have felt inclined to say that man, as man, is not fitted to manage the affairs of the nation either, but instead of giving voice to this sentiment, they have done what they could to clear up the muddles that have been made by those who are at the head of affairs. The active part which has been taken by the Suffrage Societies in all kinds of war work has called forth the admiration of everyone, and many a man and woman has been converted to a belief in our cause without one word of propaganda being spoken.

All classes are interested in the welfare of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies' Scottish Women's Hospitals, and when such well-known Suffrage leaders as Dr. Elsie Inglis and Miss S. E. S. Mair are most prominently associated with the Hospitals, their Suffrage origin is unmistakable.

Opinions may vary, but in my opinion the chances of Women's Suffrage in Scotland are immeasurably better than they were when war began. The danger that lies ahead of us is a danger which threatens us elsewhere—the risk of a General Election, preceded by a Registration Bill, before the war is over. Should the political truce be broken in such a way, our entry into the political field might become a necessity; but let us hope that no such catastrophe will occur, or the necessity for reviving any kind of political warfare, whilst engaged in real warfare with our common enemy.

It would go against the grain with most of us to be parties

to breaking the political truce, but there is every reason why we should press forward the woman's cause in other ways—ways which will help, and not hinder, the welfare of the country.

When the finest of the manhood of the nation are fighting for us already, it is more than ever necessary that women should be largely represented on all committees dealing with war work at home. In some parts of Scotland there is still a tendency to keep the chief management of the big relief agencies, such as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and the Soldiers' Help Society, in the hands of men, but a little firmness on the part of the women who are assisting in the work has borne fruit, and women are now being invited on to all sorts of Committees, where hitherto their services were dispensed with.

We must be always watchful, and waste no legitimate opportunity of pressing our cause, but we must at the same time continue to remember that our country needs our aid in her hour of trial, and the need of our country must, with loyal citizens, come before every other consideration.

Alice Low.

LIVERPOOL COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Although this Committee is only beginning its work, it promises so well that it seems worth reporting its progress for the information of societies that are contemplating the initiation of similar committees in their own towns.

Beginning by an informal conference of five people called by the Liverpool Women's Suffrage Society, the Committee now consists of a small executive with a large and representative general committee, including the Bishop of Liverpool, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, a judge of the County Court, and a number of representative men and women whose names are likely to give confidence in the city.

An inaugural course of four lectures began in May with a brilliant address by Professor Ramsay Muir on the "Internationalism of the Past," and is being followed by Mr. Delisle Burns, on the "Internationalism of the Future." The interest aroused was unmistakable. Professor Ramsay Muir ended his address with a reminder that the success of the Committee would depend upon its power of convincing the public that its object was not to propagate the opinion of any one school of thought, but to give a hearing to all schools. It was impossible, perhaps, to expect "impartiality" in the lecturers or members. Nobody could be impartial about a subject which touched such depths of feeling. But a fair hearing should be given to the opinions and proposals of all well-accredited schools, even if we did not agree with them.

The Committee intends to work chiefly through existing organisations, political clubs, churches, and chapels. Mr. Emile Burns has personally interviewed the clergy and the officers of most organisations in the city accustomed to hold meetings for the educating of public opinion, and it is to the energy and personal influence that he has brought to bear on the work that the Committee mainly owes its successful start.

WOMEN'S POLICE SERVICE.

The Women's Police Service, 3, Little George Street, S.W., are asking for good recruits, to whom they can offer posts commencing at £2 a week after training.

Two officers, salaried by the Women's Local Government Association are now working in Paddington, with the permission of Sir Edward Henry, and their co-operation has been heartily welcomed by the superintendent of the district, who said that there was plenty of work for them to do. This work is chiefly among the children, Paddington having an exceptionally large child population. Paddington is the first London Borough in which members of the Women's Police Service have started work, but others have been working for some time in Richmond, Wimbledon, Grantham, and several other places. It was the excellent work of the women police at Wimbledon that led the Paddington branch of the W.L.G.A. to ask for two officers for their own district. The Women's Police Service have also obtained permission from the L.C.C. to patrol Battersea Park, where the supervision of a responsible woman is much needed.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE NUMBER.

We have still a few copies left of this special number, which, as our readers will remember, contains a handy summary for reference of work done, and several special articles and illustrations. Packets may be had at 9d. per dozen on application to the Manager, The Common Cause Office, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
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Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Evelyn Atkinson.
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary)

Hon. Treasurer:
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Postal Orders should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and *always* registered.

If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Work for Relief of Refugees in Russia.

We give, in part, the translation of a letter received by Dr. May from the Chairman of the Zemstvo of the Chistopol District in Eastern Russian. It is dated April 16th, and in addressing Dr. May as the representative of "The British Women's Union," it uses a title associated with feminism in Russia, "The National Union of Russian Women" being a Suffrage Society. Dr. May repeats most emphatically what we heard last winter from Mr. Ian Malcolm and from many other reliable sources, that it is absolutely impossible to use the title "Suffrage" in Russia, if we wish to remain there. "Suffrage" to Russians means "Suffragette," and that means anarchy, and anarchists would not be allowed to work in the country. We must, therefore, work in Russia under the title given us by the Chairman of the Zemstvos, if we wish the work to continue. We do wish it to continue, and we are convinced, moreover, that an indirect effect will be to help the cause of feminism in Russia. The Chairman's letter runs :—

"Dear Madam,—With reference to your communication to the Board of the Zemstvos, concerning your kind proposal to give medical help according to your power to the refugees in our district, and generally to the population of the district who are in need of help owing to the war, our District Board has the honour to inform you, Madam, that a meeting of the Medical Council of the Board, after having discussed your proposal, came to the following conclusions :—

"The most pressing need is the strengthening of medical help in the southern parts of the district, where in two sections there are no doctors. The only medical help at present consists of two military male nurses, and one midwife. All the efforts made by the Board up till now to procure more help have been of no avail. In the district of Chulpanof, there is a new stone hospital, complete for twenty-five beds (not yet equipped), and an old wooden building of sixteen beds, also not equipped. At Stara Chelna, there is an old wooden hospital, fully equipped for fifteen beds, and a new wooden hospital for infectious disease, of sixteen beds. This is not quite finished, but will be ready in May, and is also unequipped.

"In order to run these hospitals two doctors and seven nurses are needed, badly needed, especially in summer. With regard to the equipment, the Board of the Zemstvos has only a very small sum in hand. The Board were unable to obtain money because it was thought impossible to open the hospital this year, owing to the difficulty of securing doctors. On this account, no money was granted to the Zemstvos this year, although it was hoped that the hospital might be opened next year.

"Of course the opening of the hospitals is very desirable, and the Zemstvo of Chistopol would feel deeply grateful towards the British Women's Union if they could help them in any way in their power. If desired, a part, if not the whole, of the amount, can be returned in the autumn, when the whole sum will be granted to the Chistopol Zemstvos by the General Council of the Zemstvos.

"Besides, the Board of the Zemstvo considered it very desirable to open as soon as possible a newly-built barak of sixteen beds for infectious diseases at Izgara. This place is twenty-five versts from Chistopol, in the centre of the district, and there are a very great many refugees there. The Zemstvo is wholly equipping and maintaining this hospital and supplying a doctor. All that is needed to open is two nurses. The Board trusts that they can rely upon the British Women's Union to afford this help as soon as possible.

"Finally, the Zemstvo Doctors' Committee is of opinion that it would be very desirable during the summer to establish two flying columns for

Women in War and Industry.

The country is only just beginning to realise the great social problem that has arisen by the crowding of thousands of girls and women into industrial and commercial life. Emergency conditions have everywhere arisen—and until adequate accommodation is provided, the girls have to live in crowded lodgings, often several in a room, the night workers occupying by day the beds which the day workers use by night.

The facilities for obtaining good and cheap food and healthy recreation are generally missing. The hours are long, and the pay in many cases quite inadequate in view of the increased cost of living.

To meet these alarming conditions and to solve one of the most urgent war-time problems, the

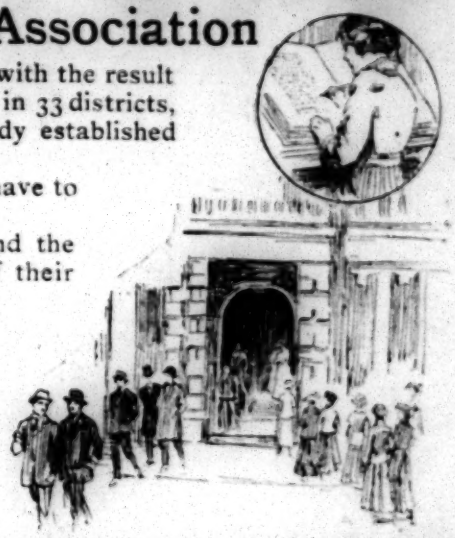
WOMEN'S WAR TIME FUND

of the Young Women's Christian Association

recently made a public appeal for £25,000, most of which has been generously subscribed—with the result that since the early part of this year, new rest rooms, canteens and hostels have been opened in 33 districts, and these are now being worked to their utmost capacity, in conjunction with those already established prior to this year.

The new Compulsion Act will call up many more thousands of men whose places will have to be taken by women and girls.

The need for emergency accommodation for the latter will be greater than ever, and the Young Women's Christian Association are already receiving appeals for the extension of their work from many important centres. To meet these appeals a further sum of



£50,000 is now required

Will you help? Any amount, large or small, will be welcomed, or definite sums may be earmarked for special purposes, *e.g.* :—

£500 will provide a Rest Room or light canteen.
£20 will provide and furnish a cubicle.
£5 will provide a cubicle.
£1 will provide a bed.

Every SHILLING helps. Remittances should be sent to the Duchess of Sutherland, 9, Stratford Place, London, W.; to Lord Sydenham, at the Y.W.C.A., 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W., or to Miss Picton-Turbervill, at the latter address.

the combating of infectious epidemics; the organisation of these, the Zemstvos undertakes, but finding it impossible to obtain doctors and nurses, it would be greatly obliged if the British Women's Union could supply these.—Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) A. A. NERATOFF (*Chairman to the Board*)."

As was stated in last week's COMMON CAUSE, the Great Britain to Poland Fund are contributing equipment and maintenance to these Hospitals, while the National Union are supplying doctors and nurses. Dr. Stepney and two nurses have just reached Russia, and Dr. May is starting back on June 6th, with her sister, Dr. King Atkinson, and several nurses. The following week Dr. Alice Benham, of Chelsea, who has most kindly volunteered her services for the summer, will start with Dr. Hall and three or four nurses, and we are now trying to find several junior doctors to conduct the final contingent of nurses.

£5,848 has already been received for the National Union's work for Refugees in Russia, and another £3,500 is needed before January. We note most gratefully that nearly £100 has come in from Redhill and Reigate, largely through the efforts culminating in Mrs. George Simpson's drawing-room meeting, and that another £22 has followed Mrs. Russell from America. Miss C. W. Stoehr, of Hindhead, has sent £20, and Stockport and Heaton Moor Suffrage Societies £20 from a joint meeting, while the interesting lecture given by Miss Marie Czaplicka last week at the Imperial Institute brought in £12.

Miss Czaplicka described very vividly her year spent in Siberia, and illustrated her experiences by showing some unique and very delightful lantern slides. The Committee feel very grateful to Miss Czaplicka for giving them this new lecture.

Lamps for Russia.

It has been suggested that local Societies might be willing to hold a Lamp Day to help our Russian Units. The attractive little lamps can be supplied at 5s. a thousand, and the tin collecting boxes, in the form of lamps at 2½d. each, half their cost. Our new work of fighting infectious diseases among the refugees and the Russian villagers, in Galicia behind the lines, and in the Province of Kazan, is work that would have appealed very strongly to Florence Nightingale, and nothing could be more appropriate than to sell her little lamps in aid of it. They might be sold at local meetings in places where it is not possible to organise a Lamp Day, or a lamp collecting box could be used even without the flags.

TWENTY-FIRST LIST OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	5,660	4	7
Miss Anne Watson		5	0
Hull W.S.S. (2nd monthly collection)	2	0	0
Redhill, Reigate, and District W.S.S.	10	14	10
Per Mrs. Alys Russell: Collected in U.S.A. (additional)	22	0	8
Per Mrs. George Simpson: Drawing-room Meeting ...	86	12	0
Shrewsbury W.S.S. (1st instalment)	4	10	0
Bingly Girls' Grammar School (collected by Third Form)	1	1	0
Stockport W.S.S. and Heaton Moor W.S.S. (joint meeting)	20	0	0
Miss Andrew	2	0	0
Miss Czaplicka's Lecture at Imperial Institute, May 23rd	12	0	0
Miss C. W. Stoehr	20	0	0
Miss Rose Graham		10	0
Bingley W.S.S. (2nd donation)	1	0	0
Miss Mary I. Wade	5	0	0
Tulse Hill and West Norwood Branch B.W.T.A.		10	0
	£5,848	8	1

The Hon. Treas. begs to thank all who are subscribing to this fund, and will gratefully acknowledge further subscriptions, which should be sent to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Scottish Hospital: Articles Urgently Required.

CLOTHING.
Pants.
Vests.
Woollen Caps.
Jerseys.
Hospital Shoes with strong soles.
Hospital Suits, especially Blue Flannel Trousers
Dressing Gowns.
Handkerchiefs.

BEDDING LINEN.
Blankets, old and new.
Draw Sheets.
Feather Pillows.
Pillow Cases, 30 in. by 20 in.
Sheets.
Towels of all sorts.
Old Linen.

MEDICAL.
Bandages, Gauze and Calico—especially 4 in., 5 in., and 6 in.; not sterilised.
Cotton Wool.
Gauze.
Lint.

GENERAL.
Air Cushions.
Braces—Bootlaces.
Hot-water Bags.
Razors.
" (Safety).
Rubber Gloves.
Safety Pins.
Sewing Cotton—24, 30, 40.
Toilet Paper.
Toilet Soap.
Wool for Mending (Black, Grey, Blue).

AN ALBUM OF WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

So much interest has been aroused in South America by the work done by women in replacing the men who have gone to the war, that the editor of a well-known journal, *Américà-Latina*, decided to have a special illustrated number, describing women's lives in Great Britain to-day. Mrs. Fawcett consented to make a survey of this big field in an article which has been translated into Spanish and very fully illustrated. As a result, the number of *Américà-Latina* for May 15th is extraordinarily interesting, and well worth the attention of English readers who may wish to have the big album of excellent photographic reproductions for themselves, or for friends in South America. *Américà-Latina* is published by Messrs. Wertheimer, Lea y Cia., 54, Gresham Street, E.C.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	108,779	4	10½
Miss Lothian		7	6
A Friend	1	0	0
*King's Lynn W.S.S., per Mrs. Howell, Hon. Sec. (Corsica)	15	16	7
Mrs. Russell	5	0	0
Per Geo. Shepherd, Esq. (for Boys' Games at Corsica) ...		2	6
*Manchester and District Federation, per Mrs. Chapman, Hon. Sec., per D. Drummond Fraser, Esq., Hon. Treas. for Manchester and District Federation Hospital (Corsica)	250	0	0
*Birnie Entertainment Committee, per D. Fletcher, Esq., Hon. Treas.	3	0	0
Members of Canteen Committee of H.M.S. "Ariadne," per Commanding Officer ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Tessier, per Mrs. Hunter	5	0	0
*Miss B. J. Brooks, New York, per Miss Aspinwall, Hon. Treas., Dunbar W.S.S. ...	5	0	0
*Per Miss Kemp, Women's Guild, Clepington Parish Church, Dundee, per Miss H. Menmuir (for food for Serbians)	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: *Employees, Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy (£15 6s. 11d.), *Employees, Messrs. Barclay Sons & Co., Ltd. (£5 8s. 8d.), *Employees, Saxone Shoe Co. Ltd. (£5 17s. 5d.), Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (£2 8s. 4d.), Messrs. Muir & Co. (17s. 6d.)	29	18	10
M. de Navarro, per Dr. Ivens, to name "Broadway" and "Mary Anderson" Beds (Royaumont) 6 months (1,410 francs)	50	0	0
*Per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas., Edinburgh W.S.S.: Miss M. Harriet Beck (for Serbians) (£1), Mr. John Neasham (5s.), *Employees, Messrs. John Cram & Co. (£2 8s.), *Deans Works Relief Fund (£15), *Employees, Messrs. Mactaggart Scott & Co. (£1 16s. 10d.), Philipstown Oil Works Recreation Club (£31 9s. 6d.), Miss A. D. Cameron (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Jamieson (2s. 6d.), *Employees, Messrs. Redpath Brown & Co. (£22), Miss Alice Kemp (£5) (for "Edinburgh Society" Bed), Members, Reedsmonth Branch, N.U. Railwaymen (6s.), Methil Branch (6s.), *Women Clerks, Accountants' Department, G.P.O. (£1 17s. 6d.), *Mrs. Cosmo Moor (£1), Portobello Branch, N.U. Railwaymen (£1 8s.)	84	1	10
*Hull W.S.S., per Miss Hyde, Hon. Treas.	2	0	0
Mrs. Cuncliffe, per Miss Craigie (proceeds of lecture by Dr. A. Hutchison) ...	17	0	0
Governors of Dulwich College (proceeds of lecture by Dr. Hutchison), per Miss Craigie	5	5	0
*Mr. and Mrs. Richardson (Royaumont)	200	0	0
Somerville College, Oxford W.S.S., per Miss K. G. Wood (proceeds of sale of narcissi)		9	0
Workers at Messrs. J. Normands' Works, Dysart, per Miss Bury	2	0	0
Staff and Pupils of Bridgenorth High School, per Miss D. Johnson, Treas.	1	14	0
Thos. Carmichael, Esq. ...	10	0	0
*Mrs. Robertson	2	2	0
"Two Sympathisers," Surrey		10	0
*Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee for S.W.H., per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treasurer: Dickens Society, result of play, for upkeep of "Dickens" Beds and "Glasgow Suffrage Society" Beds, Royaumont and Troyes (£200 6s.), Boxes on Corporation Tramways (£103 15s.), D. M. Stevenson & Co. (£100), Ayr Academy, result of sale, to name "Ayr Academy" Beds, I. and II., Royaumont and Salonika (£100), Employees of Wm. Denny & Bros., Leven Shipyard, Dumbarton (£89 8s. 11d.), Collection at reception to Dr. Inglis and Dr. A. Hutchison (£53 14s. 2d.), Glasgow Jewish and Literary Society, to name "Glasgow Jewish Literary and Social Society" Bed, Salonika (£50), Dr. Inglis' and Dr. Hutchison's meeting (£25 6s. 9d.), H. Hamilton Barrett, Esq. (£20), Miss Brown, sale of quilt (£19 12s.), Employees of Glasgow Corporation Tramways Dept. (£15 7s. 7d.), *Tollcross U.F. Church Sabbath School, to complete Bed for year (£13), J. D. D. B. (£10), Ayr and District W.S.S., per Miss McCulloch (£8 1s. 6d.), *Employees of Gryffe Tannery, Ltd., Bridge of Weir (£7 19s. 3d.), Employees of Bridge of Weir Leather Co., per Miss Dalziel (£6), Dr. Alice Maclaren (Corsica) (£5 5s.), Mrs. Spiers (£5 5s.), St. Rollox Co-operative Society (£5 5s.), Staff and Management of John Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd. (£5 1s. 8d.), St. George's Co-operative Society, Ltd. (£5), Girl Employees in Messrs. Elder & Watson's Hosiery Factory, Strathaven (£5), *Employees of Wm. Beattie (£4 11s. 8d.), *Employees of Messrs. Alan Whyte & Co. (£4 4s. 11d.), *Office and Warehouse Staff and Yard Employees, Messrs. P. & W. Maclellan (£4 12s.), Scottish Co-operative Laundry Association (£4), Misses MacLellan (Corsica) (£3), Chas. C. Young, Esq., U.S.A., per J. R. Fyfe, Esq. (£2 10s.), *Shipyard Platers of Messrs. Alex. Stephen & Sons, Linthouse (£2 7s.), Shettleston Co-operative Society (£2 2s.), Springburn Division Lighting Dept., per J. B. Langlands, Esq. (£1 1s.), Lady Burnet (£1 1s.), Mrs. Cathcart (£1), Mrs. W. Buchanan (£1), Miss Dalziel (£1), D. W. Lindsay, Esq. (£1), Maids at Invercloy, per Miss McCulloch (10s.), Mrs. Reid Bennie (10s.), Miss M. Morrison, monthly donation (5s.), Miss M. Hutchison (3s. 6d.)—Less expense for May, £13 13s.	854	12	11
West End Congregational Church Ladies' Work Party, per Miss Beveridge (for "Kirkcaldy" Bed)	2	0	0
*Mrs. Young (balance for "Trinity Heroes" Bed, for 6 months, Royaumont) ...	1	0	
Total for week	1,503	1	2
Total	£110,282	6	0½
Less £34 8s. 7d. sent to Russian Unit	34	8	7
	£110,247	17	5½

The following were inadvertently omitted from the list published on May 19th:—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. D. Graham		5	0
*Per Mrs. Walpole, Riverscourt, Tasmania, to name "Sheffield in Tasmania" Bed, Corsica (to complete £50)	22	10	8
Miss Ferguson		5	0
Per Miss Smith: Result of two Whist Drives at Gowanlea, Moffat		7	6
Anon., Cathcart		2	6
Rev. Alex. Slater Dunlop, per Miss Leitch	1	1	0
*Wokingham W.S.S., per Miss Powell, Hon. Treas.	5	0	0
Collected by Miss Mary C. Erskine (Card 108): Misses Scott (£10), Mrs. Gillespie (£2), Mrs. T. Dundas (£2), Lord Dundas (£1 1s.), Dr. John Aitken (£2 2s.), Lady Dalgleish (£1), Miss MacVitie (10s.), Miss Cowan (5s.), L. Cowan (10s.), Mrs. Campbell (5s.), Anon. (5s.), David Erskine (£1), Miss Fullerton (2s. 6d.), Miss Watson (£1), Mrs. Tweedie (£1), Mrs Watson Simpson (5s.), Mrs. MacVitie (10s.), A Friend (£1 1s.), Mrs. Duncan (2s. 6d.), Miss Graham Stirling (10s.), Miss Dundas (5s.), Mrs. Cowan (£3), O. B. C. (£1), K. C. (£1), Anon. (£5), Col. and Mrs. Colquhoun (£1), Misses Wood (5s.), James Cowan, Esq. (£5), A Well-wisher (2s. 6d.), Miss Graham (3s.), Miss Graham-Moir (3s.), Mrs. Rusk (10s.), Misses Erskine (£3 2s. 6d.), Rev. J. E. Somerville (£2), Mrs. Frost (£1), Misses Erskine (£1) (for "Churchill" Bed, 2nd year, Royaumont) ...	50	0	0

The Hon. Treasurer begs to once more thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further donations to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Broadway" (Royaumont, 6 months)	M. de Navarro, Broadway, Worcestershire, per Dr. Ivens.
"Mary Anderson" „ „	M. de Navarro, Broadway, Worcestershire, per Dr. Ivens.
"Ayr Academy," I. and II. (Royaumont and Salonika)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee.
"Glasgow Jewish Literary and Social Society" (Salonika, 1 year) ...	Glasgow Jewish Literary and Social Society, per Miss Morrison (see above).
"Airdrie," I. (Royaumont)	Per Mrs. Mitchell, Airdrie, per Miss Morrison (see above).
"Airdrie," II. (Royaumont)	Per Mrs. Mitchell, Airdrie, per Miss Morrison (see above).
"The Monklands" (Royaumont) ...	Per Mrs. Mitchell, Airdrie, per Miss Morrison (see above).
"Charles Dickens" (2 beds, 2nd year, Royaumont and Salonika)	Dickens Society (result of play), per Miss Morrison (see above).
"Glasgow W.S.S." (Royaumont and Salonika)	Dickens Society (result of play), per Miss Morrison (see above).
"Tollcross U.F. Church Sabbath School" (complete for year) ...	Tollcross U.F. Church Sabbath School, per Miss Morrison (see above).

Supplementary List.

Donor's names omitted in last week's list, per Miss Kinghorn, Mayfield, Crieff, for 2nd year of "Crieff" Bed (Royaumont):—Major W. Haig, R.M.M.C. (T.) (£2 2s.), Mrs. Dalgliesh (£1), Miss Mutter-Napier (£1), Miss Kinghorn (£1), Miss M. A. Pagan (£1), Staff of Girls' School (15s.), Sums under 10s. (£3 13s.).—Total, £10 10s.

Scottish Women's Hospital, London Units.

Subscription List for April, 1916.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	8,022	19	3
Equipment	1,000	0	0
Cheam District Nursing Association	5	4	8
Staff and Pupils of Aske's Hatcham School	25	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield ...	5	0	0
Per Miss H. Jones	10	10	0
Collection at Criterion ...	41	0	0
Mrs. Hinde		5	0
Mrs. Ames		5	0
Per Miss M. Smith		5	0
Miss E. Humphery	1	0	0
Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise League		10	0
Mrs. Ernest Trier		10	0
Pupils of Belvedere School ...	7	12	8
Proceeds of Lecture at Dulwich High School ...	12	5	3
Per Miss M. Parton	25	1	0
Miss N. Stewart, per Miss Parton		2	6
Mrs. Comings, per Miss Parton	1	1	0
Per Mrs. Green: Collected at V.A.D. Hospital, High Wycombe		12	6
Collected at Chepstow Meeting, per Mrs. Green	8	0	6
Collected at Harpenden Meeting, per Mrs. Green	9	2	0
Part Collection at Brixton Meeting, per Miss Deverell	1	0	6
Miss Patten		10	0
Per Giles Pilcher, Esq.	6	9	0
Mrs. Connolly		8	0
Blackheath Committee, per Miss Cowell		10	0
Per Mrs. Alfred Hutchinson	5	0	0
	£9,190	3	10

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Cambridge.

A meeting of the Cambridge W.S.S. was held in the Guildhall Small Assembly Room, on May 19th, at which Mrs. Corbett Ashby gave an address, illustrated by lantern slides, on the recent developments of women's work, and in particular of the part played therein by the various Suffrage Societies. Most of the pictures were familiar to readers of The Common Cause, but it was interesting to renew one's acquaintance on the large, clear scale given by the lantern screen, of the Scottish Hospitals, the Day Nursery at Reading, the munition workers, and the new milkmaids. In spite of the broiling heat of the day, there was a good audience, and the collection which was made to defray expenses amounted to about £3. Better still, two new members joined the Society on the spot. Mrs. Heitland, from the chair, reminded us of the recent correspondence between Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. Asquith, and thought we were justified in interpreting the Prime Minister's guarded words in a hopeful spirit. Mrs. Bethune-Baker, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Corbett Ashby, gave some amusing anecdotes of Suffrage meetings in the past, and also related an incident of a personal friend, who, after several months of munition work, at the rate of about thirteen hours a day, was never fitter in her life. It was pointed out by her, however, as well as by other speakers, that it behoved those who had the interests of women at heart to be constantly watchful to maintain good conditions of work and pay, and in the case of women working on the land to provide for good housing.

Lowestoft Women's Suffrage Societies.

In spite of Zeppelin raids and bombardments, a very successful meeting was held on April 17th. Speakers: Miss Hunter and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, with lantern slides, showing the Scottish Women's Hospital work in France, Serbia, and Russia. The Mayor, who took the chair, publicly expressed his admiration of our Hospital women

Tiverton.

On May 5th a very successful meeting for the reception of money and equipment for the Scottish Women's Hospitals was held at Westfield

House, by kind invitation of Mrs. Todd. £1 11s. 6d. was received in money and a big bundle of useful articles of all kinds.

By the earnest desire of all members, Miss M. P. Willcocks came to talk to us for the third time since December, and, as always, was listened to with the greatest interest and pleasure. She chose as her subject "Towards a New Europe," and showed clearly how women (and men, too!) should have no right to a vote unless they were prepared to study and grasp international questions. Space prevents a *resumé* of Miss Willcock's educational and high-toned address, touching most important subjects, but the idea of a concert of all the great powers to maintain peace by arbitration was dealt with, to the absorbing interest of us all. Though all seem such humble units, we can all help, as Romain Rolland says, "to build up the great City of God."

This is the fourth meeting we have had in Tiverton for the S.W. Hospitals since last December.

Stockport.

As the result of a suggestion for increasing our membership, made by Miss Place at our Suffrage "At Home," on May 6th, that small drawing-room meetings should be organised in different parts of the town, and that some woman supervisor inspector or welfare worker should be asked to give there an account of her special work, the first of these was held by kind invitation of Mrs. Hill at her house at Cheadle Heath, on Saturday afternoon, May 27th, when Miss A. F. Lowry, who has charge of some hundreds of women and girls, gave a most interesting account of the splendid way in which women munition workers have responded to their country's call for help, and of her work in looking after their welfare. The ladies present were profoundly impressed by what was, to most of them, something in the nature of a revelation. There followed afterwards a discussion on the necessity of the vote to safeguard women's interests, which, though it did not result in the joining of any new members, proved that interest had been aroused, since all expressed the hope that Mrs. Hill would hold more of such meetings, while two of those present were "almost persuaded," and promised to communicate with the Secretary after thinking over the matter.

At the public meeting held on May 9th, to hear Miss Thurstan's account of the plight of Russian refugees, the Mayor of Stockport presided.

Chinley and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Scouts' Hall, Chinley, on Wednesday, May 24th. The chief work of the Society during the year has been the collection of funds for the Scottish Hospitals. Last summer £45 was collected for a bed in one of the Serbian Units, £18 being raised by means of a Jumble Sale. Since October nearly £100 had been collected for a bed in the Manchester and District Federation Unit for Serbians in Corsica. A lantern lecture by Miss Hunter at Chapel-en-le-Frith had been attended by upwards of 400 people, and had raised £18; a drawing-room meeting, held by Mrs. Preston, at Queen Anne's Close, was addressed by Miss Pares, and realised £4 15s.; and a second Jumble Sale, organised by the Society, half the proceeds of which were given to the Parish Churchyard Extension Fund and half to the Corsica Bed, had, with special donations for the occasion, brought in £15 for the bed.

The subscriptions for the ordinary work of the Society had amounted to nearly £8, and £6 had been raised by special donations towards the Federation funds last summer. Altogether, about £154 had been raised by the Society during the year.

The Study Circle met twenty times, four members' meetings had been held, and the Committee had met twelve times. Two delegates had attended the June and the February Councils of the N.U., and the Society had been represented at all the Manchester Federation meetings, at the two Conferences on Child Welfare recently held by the Manchester and District Suffrage Societies, and at two of the Manchester War Interests Committee's Conferences. Eleven members of the Society had been on the local Prince of Wales's Relief Fund (four men and seven women).

In September the Committee had written to Mr. Hillwood, M.P., calling his attention to the urgency resolution passed at Birmingham, asking that when the time arrives he would help in securing a position for the women of Great Britain equally honourable to that which their sisters overseas have obtained. The Society had joined with the Buxton Society in sending THE COMMON CAUSE to Mr. Hillwood.

Mrs. Preston had collected a good deal of information on the conditions of child labour in the district for the Federation, and had received most kind help from the schoolmasters in Chapel, Chinley, Bagsworth, and Peak Forest.

The Chairman, Mrs. Preston, and Secretary, Mrs. Thoday, were then re-elected, and Mrs. Hazell was elected Treasurer, and Miss Wilkie resigned.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting then followed the members' meeting, and Mrs. Annot Robinson gave a most interesting address on "The New Position of Women in Industry and their need for the Vote." Mr. Hazell took the chair, and upwards of 30 people were present. A resolution, proposed by Mrs. Robinson, and seconded by Mrs. Preston, asking the Government to provide an opportunity under the Registration Bill for the enfranchisement of women, was passed without any dissentients. Five new members joined; collection 10s. 6d.

The same day a small dinner-hour meeting was addressed by Mrs. Robinson, outside Mr. Hadfield's bleaching works, Chinley. As it was the first meeting of its kind in Chinley it had some amusing aspects, beginning with a small audience, rather shy and young, but we were glad that their interest exceeded their shyness, and they were reinforced later by some of the older men and girls, who remained till the hooter ended our meeting.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JUNE 5.

Manchester—A Reception and Public Meeting in the Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., Peter Street—Chair, Mrs. T. C. Waterhouse—Speakers, Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Strachey—Tea 4.30—Meeting 5.0

Birmingham—Small Heath Women's Co-operative Guild Motherhood—Mrs. Eric Carter 3.0

Birmingham—Aston Brook Mothers' Meeting Motherhood—Miss Smallwood 3.0

JUNE 6.

Bristol—Hay-Box Cookery Demonstration, at 40, Park Street, by Miss Hoyle 5.0

JUNE 7.

Bristol—Opening of the Bristol Metropole (Women's Hostel) by the Duchess of Beaufort 3.30

Hockwold—Annual Meeting and Lantern Lecture on Scottish Hospitals 7.30

JUNE 8.

Birmingham—Water Orton Railway Women's Guild Motherhood—Mrs. Ring 2.45

Leamington—A Meeting will be held at 35, Warwick Street—Speaker, Mrs. Eric Carter—"War Time Ideals"—Chair, Mrs. Arbuthnot 3.0

JUNE 17.

Southport—At the Central Football Field, an outdoor "Olde Englishe Faire," in aid of the Polish Children's Unit at Kazan—A Pastoral Play, Shakespearean Songs and Recitals, Morris and Maypole Dances, Skittles, Archery, and Quoits Competitions, and a Jester are among the items—Provision has been made for indoor accommodation in case of bad weather.

JUNE 28.

Cheltenham—Garden Meeting at Hill House, Leckhampton Hill—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser 3.15

Working Parties.

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Monday, 2.30; and every Thursday at 8.0

Bournemouth—At 167, Old Christchurch Road—for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit
Every Monday, 3.0—6.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street—June 7th 3.0

Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3.0—6.0

Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit
On Thursday, at 2.45—4.15

Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Tuesday, 2.30—6.0

Highgate—At 26, West Hill—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett—Members and friends cordially invited every 3rd Friday 3.0—5.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30

Leamington—Every Tuesday, at 35, Warwick Street, to make sandbags; and every Wednesday, to make hospital garments 2.30

Lowestoft—For the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit—Every Monday alternately—Miss Coates, 61, London Road—North, Mrs. Drummond, 32, Kirkley Park Road 2.30

Paddington—22, Kildare Terrace, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Mrs. Barstow)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting
Every Thursday, 2.30

Southampton—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road—Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson
Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.30

Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 56, Iverna Court—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.0—4.30

Wakefield—St. John's Institute—Sewing Party
Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0

Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage.

Lady Frances Balfour presided at the annual meeting of the Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, on May 24th. In her opening remarks she referred to the spiritual nature of the League, and the help it had been to Suffragists during the war. The Treasurer's Report showed a credit balance on the year's working, and the Report of the Committee stated that, while no public meetings had been held, members of the League were engaged in many different directions in connection with war relief work. The Committee met regularly, and was keeping in touch with other Suffrage Societies, so as to be ready for prompt, united action when necessity should arise. Miss Alice Low gave an interesting address on "Woman's Work in War Time." In the absence of Dr. Elsie Inglis, who was unavoidably prevented from being present, Miss Low also spoke of the work of the Scottish Women's Hospital. In advocating the claim of women to political status, the Rev. Percy Hepburn, B.D., contended that without the co-operation of women the Army and Navy could not have waged war on the present stupendous scale with any hope of success, and on that ground alone they had a right to some say in shaping the country's policy.

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All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Meeting, June 6th, 3 o'clock, in The New Constitutional Hall, Park-mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. "WHAT THE WAR WILL COST US, AND HOW WE SHALL PAY IT," by Miss Zoë Hawley. Chair, Mrs. Cecil Chapman. Admission free.

HELP WANTED.

IS anyone willing to adopt, or take as nurse-child, War Baby Boy?—Apply by letter to Z1, Box 5,854, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WAR WORK.—Woman Gardener urgently needs a bicycle to get to and from her work. Will anyone give one? Can pay carriage, if desired.—Miss Bowen-Megstone, Beauly, Scotland.

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A HOLIDAY Home during July-August wanted for a girl-student who needs rest and change. She is fond of children, and would be a good out-of-door companion for them, able to take charge at any time during their mother's absence.—Address Miss Jetley, 14, Great Smith-st., S.W.

[Continued on page 112.

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Continued from page 111.]

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"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049.

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